

Chasing the Wild Dragon Tables and Figures

By Tom Bearden

Figures

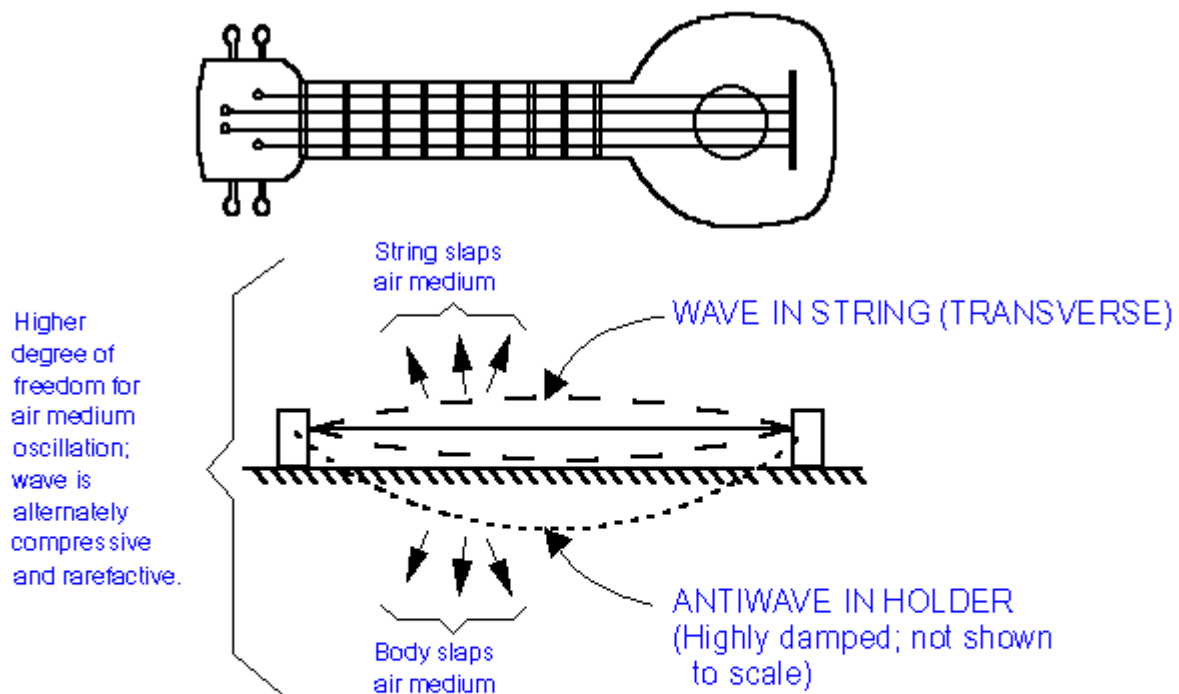


Figure 1. Air medium disturbances generated by plucked string.

Two waves are created, both slapping the air medium at the same time, but in opposite directions. A disturbed medium oscillates according to its own degrees of freedom. The air has more degrees of freedom than the string. A wave of compression and rarefaction is created in the air medium.

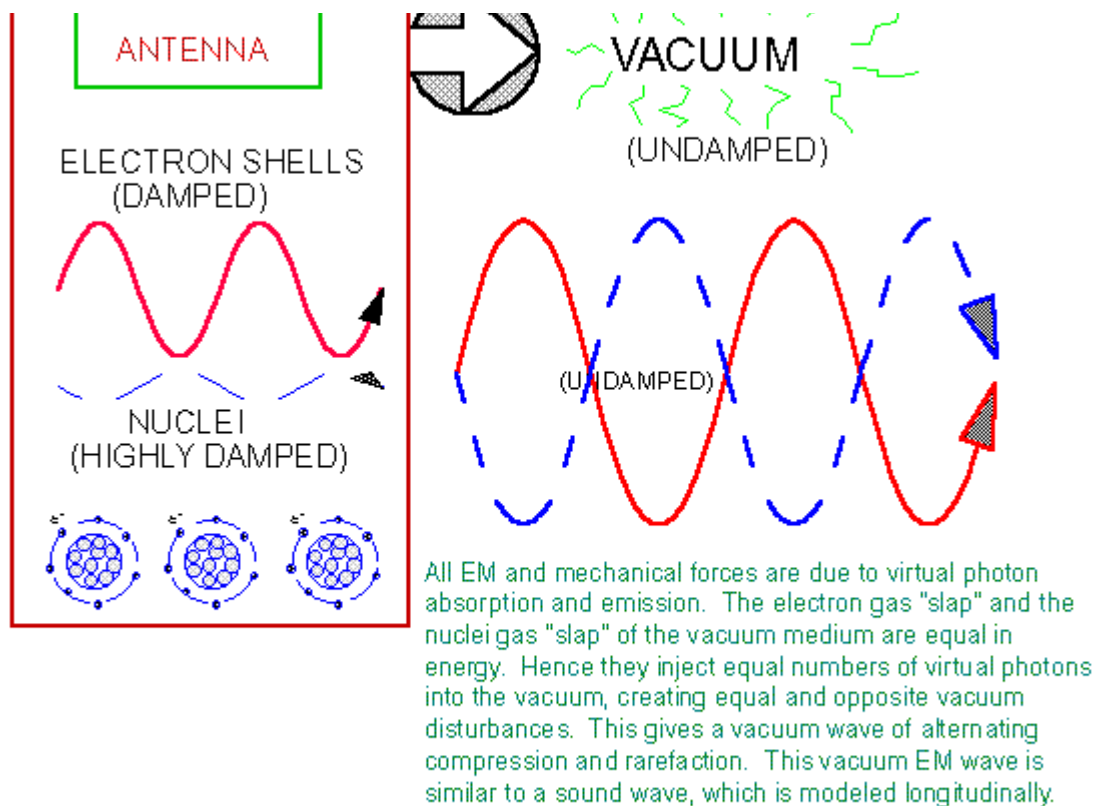


Figure 2. Launching an EM wave from a wire antenna.

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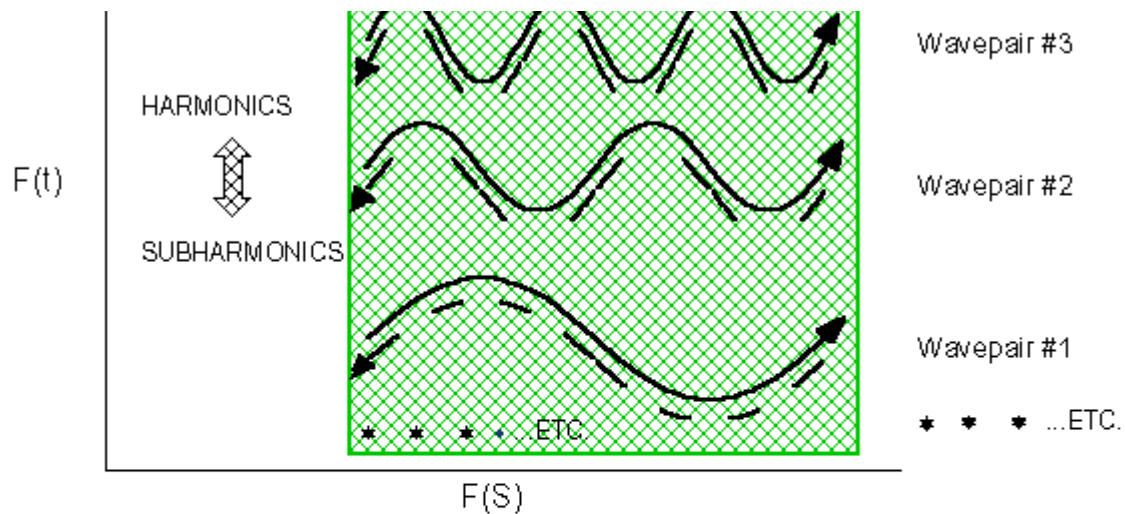


Figure 3. Internal Wave Structure of the scalar potential.

A harmonic set of wavepairs, where in each wavepair the two waves superpose spatially, but travel in opposite directions. The two waves in each pair are true phase conjugates and time-reversals of each other. Thus they comprise a coupled wave and antiwave. The photons must also be coupled into photon/antiphoton pairs, by a strong application of the distortion correction theorem of nonlinear optics. *Each wavepair is a standing electrogravitational wave.*

D-1-F3

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- Negative energy: energy sink.
- Fixed energy: Trapped; does not radiate or absorb.

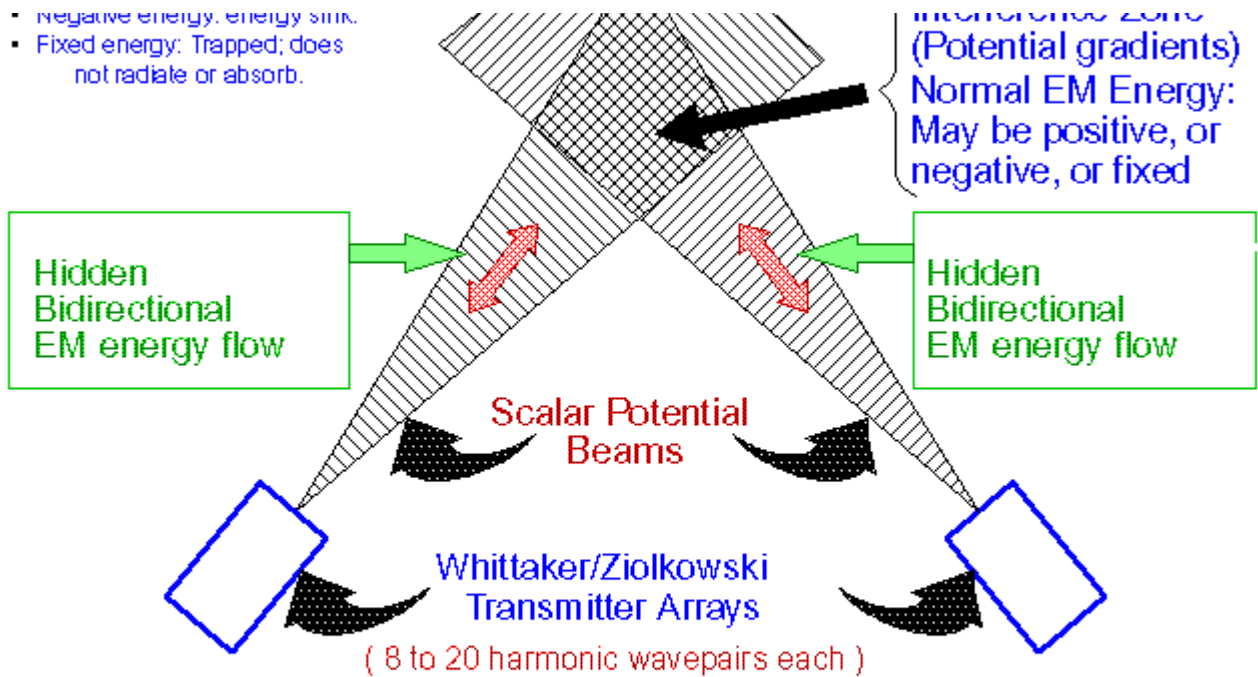
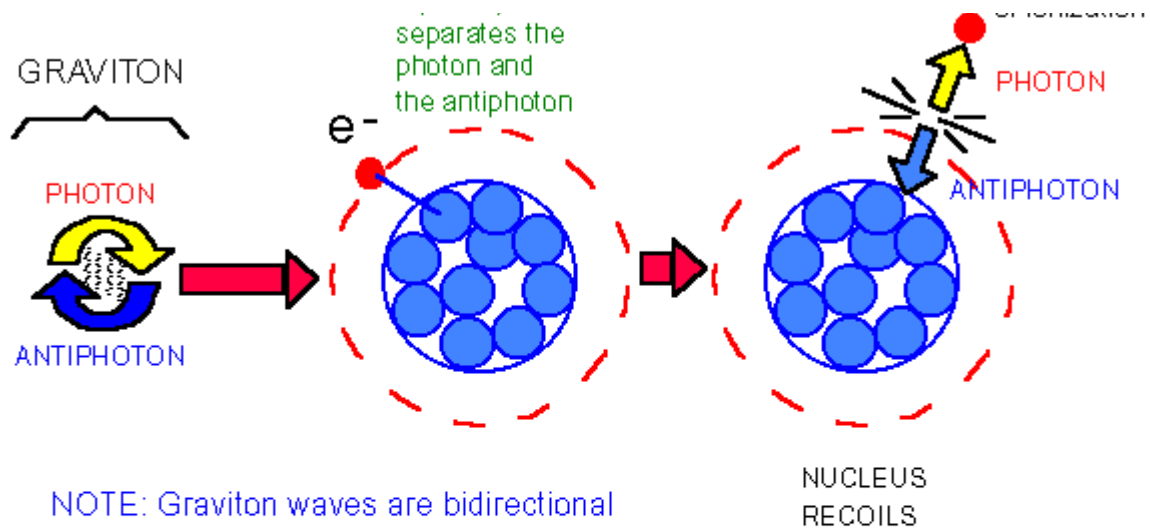


Figure 4. Scalar potential interferometry provides action-at-a-distance. It already creates normal EM fields and waves.



NOTE: Graviton waves are bidirectional phase waves of photon/antiphoton coupling and uncoupling in the vacuum.

The atom is an assembly of dynamic dipoles.

A dipole splits the graviton into a photon and an antiphoton.

The photon interacts with the electron, producing the action.

The antiphoton interacts with the nucleus, producing the reaction.

Figure 5. Graviton interaction with matter produces the photon interaction and Newton's third law reaction.

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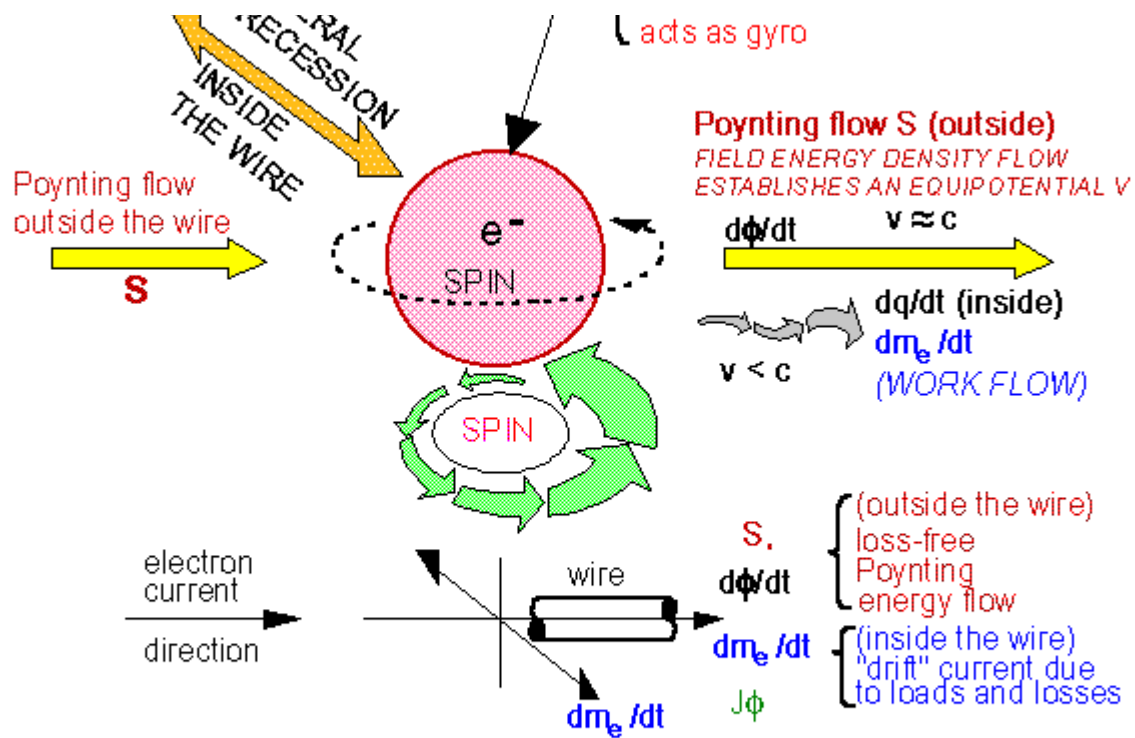
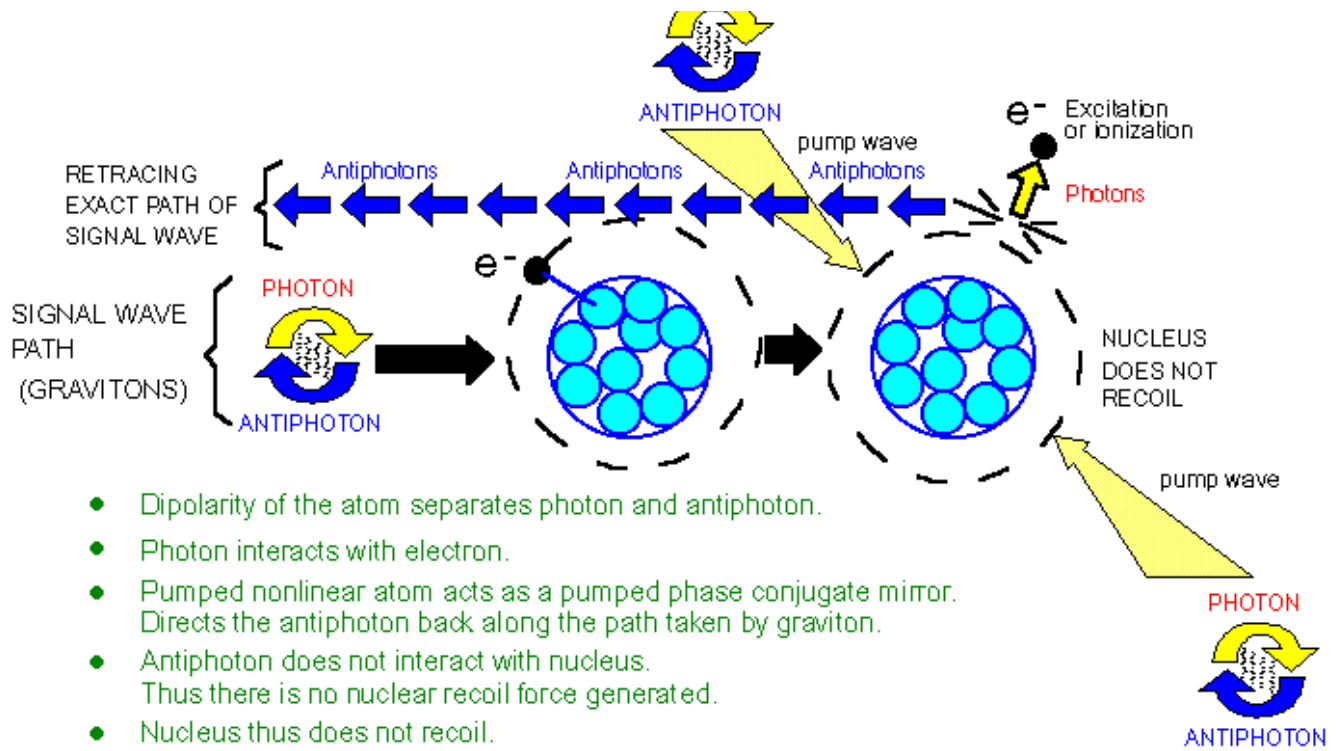


Figure 6. Currents in and along a conductor, with electron precession.



- Dipolarity of the atom separates photon and antiphoton.
- Photon interacts with electron.
- Pumped nonlinear atom acts as a pumped phase conjugate mirror. Directs the antiphoton back along the path taken by graviton.
- Antiphoton does not interact with nucleus. Thus there is no nuclear recoil force generated.
- Nucleus thus does not recoil.
- Not a violation of Newton's third law, once one understands the mechanism that generates third law reaction. In the absence of the generating mechanism, there is no third law recoil. In EM field theory, the "missing antiwave" has necessitated third law omission.

**Figure 7. Emission of antiphoton; nucleus does not recoil.
Atom acts as a pumped phase conjugate mirror.**

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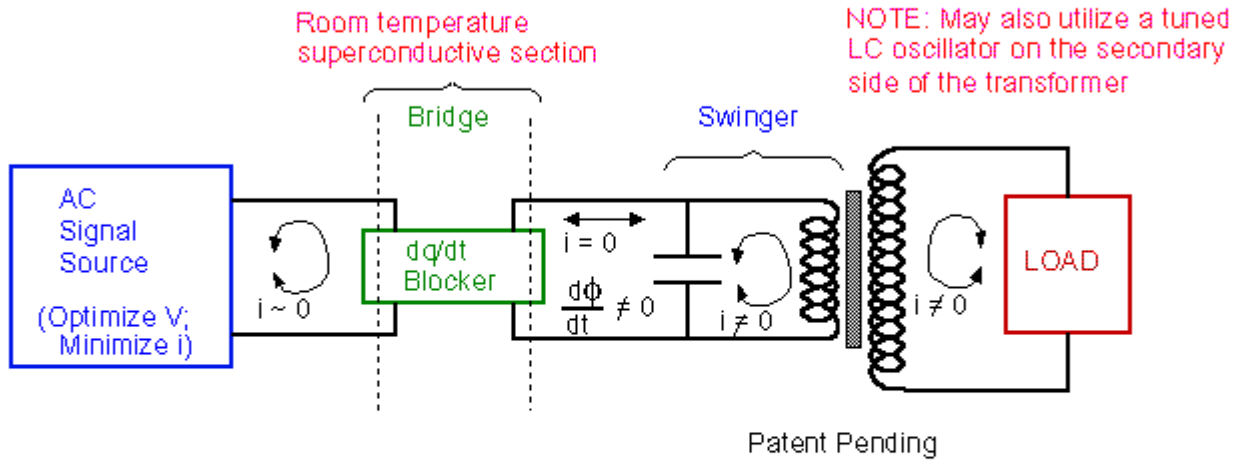


Figure 8. dq/dt-free driving a swinger by S-flow.

Poynting energy flow S with its accompanying potential V is shuttled from the source to a tuned LC oscillator in resonance at the driving frequency or slightly below. The LC oscillator is driven by S -flow and dV/dt flow alone. The swinger furnishes its own free electrons, which receive S and EMF from the bridge, thereby producing dq/dt .

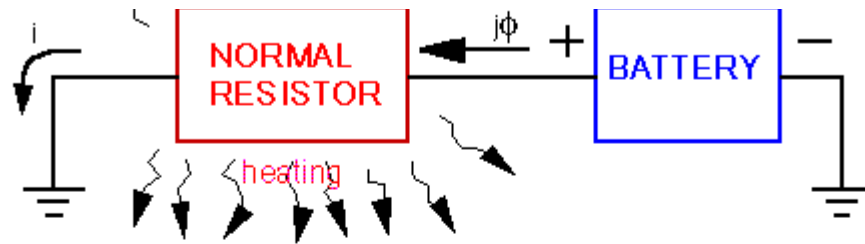


Figure 9a. Normal resistor receives ordered energy and scatters it.

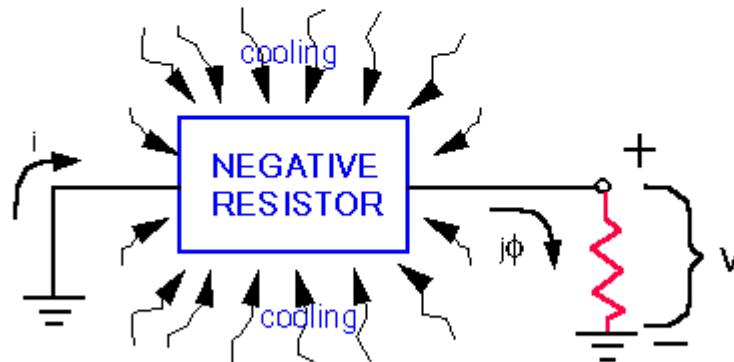


Figure 9b. Negative resistor receives, concentrates, and reorders scattered energy.

Figure 9. Normal resistor versus a negative resistor.

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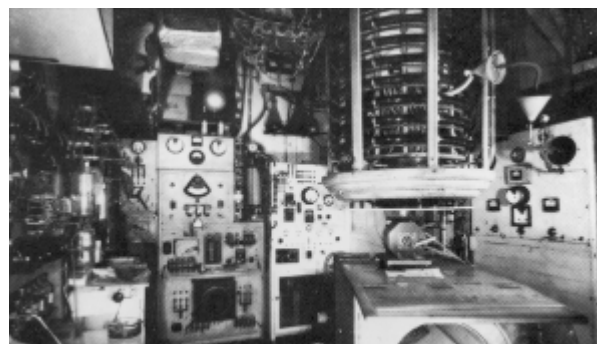
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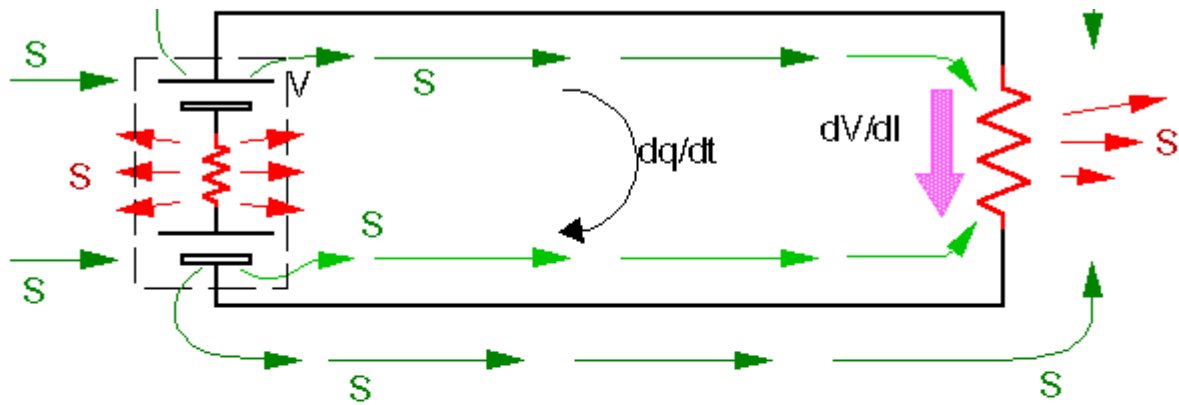
Some 17 signals were fed into a rotating plasma, which added phase conjugates to them. This infolded 17 wavepairs, each pair a coupled wave/antiwave, thereby forming a scalar potential with an artificial Whittaker pump wave internal structure. This infolded pump wave complex was modulated onto a powerful, rippling magnetic field, guaranteeing penetration even into the atomic nuclei. A specific, amplified antiengine for the exact cellular disease state was generated, reversing the diseased cells back to a previous healthy state.

Figure 10. Priore's laboratory apparatus for cellular reversal.

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Note: EM texts err in showing the battery "gate" as the source of energy.

Figure 11. Poynting S-flow along a simple circuit.

From particle physics, any electric charge is a broken symmetry in the vacuum's virtual particle flux. Any dipole is thus two locally broken symmetries. Thus the dipole acts as a gate/source, driven by the fierce vacuum flux. So a dipole already "extracts" and gates EM energy flow, directly from the seething vacuum.

Every battery and generator is already a "free energy" source of extracted and gated EM energy from the vacuum.

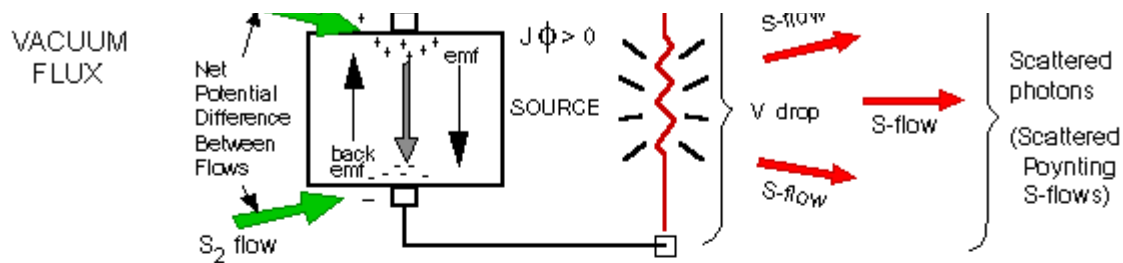


Figure 12a. Normal current flow; $J\Phi$ is the electron transport of energy, while S is the speed-of-light Poynting energy flow.

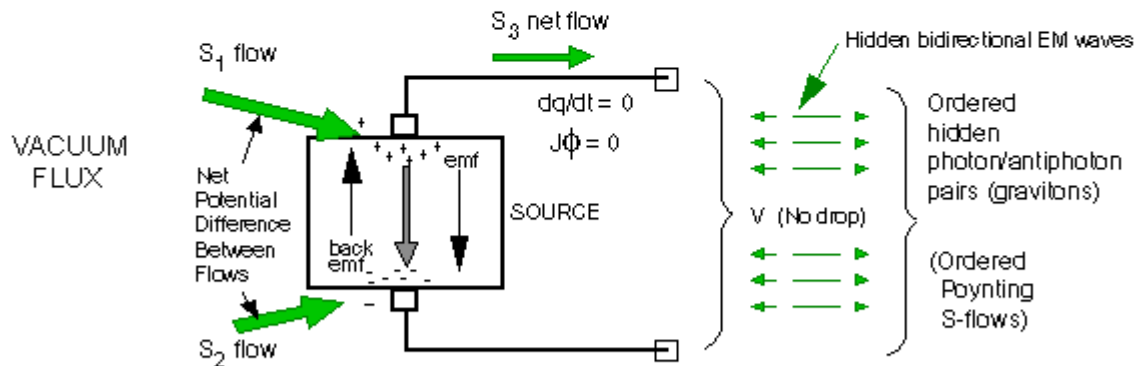


Figure 12b. In a conductor with dq/dt blocked; S -flow and hidden Whittaker-wave flow continue.

Figure 12. Overt and covert field energy density flows.

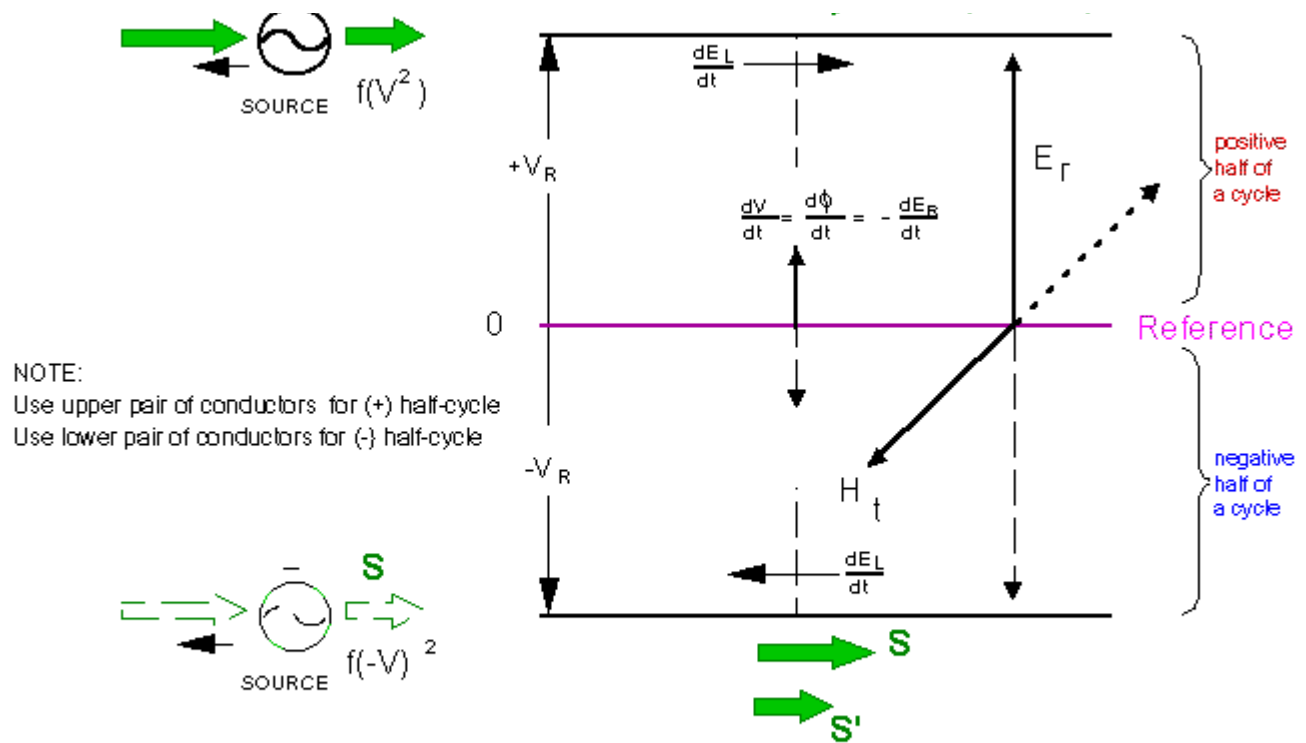


Figure 13. Poynting vector currents S and S' versus massless displacement currents.

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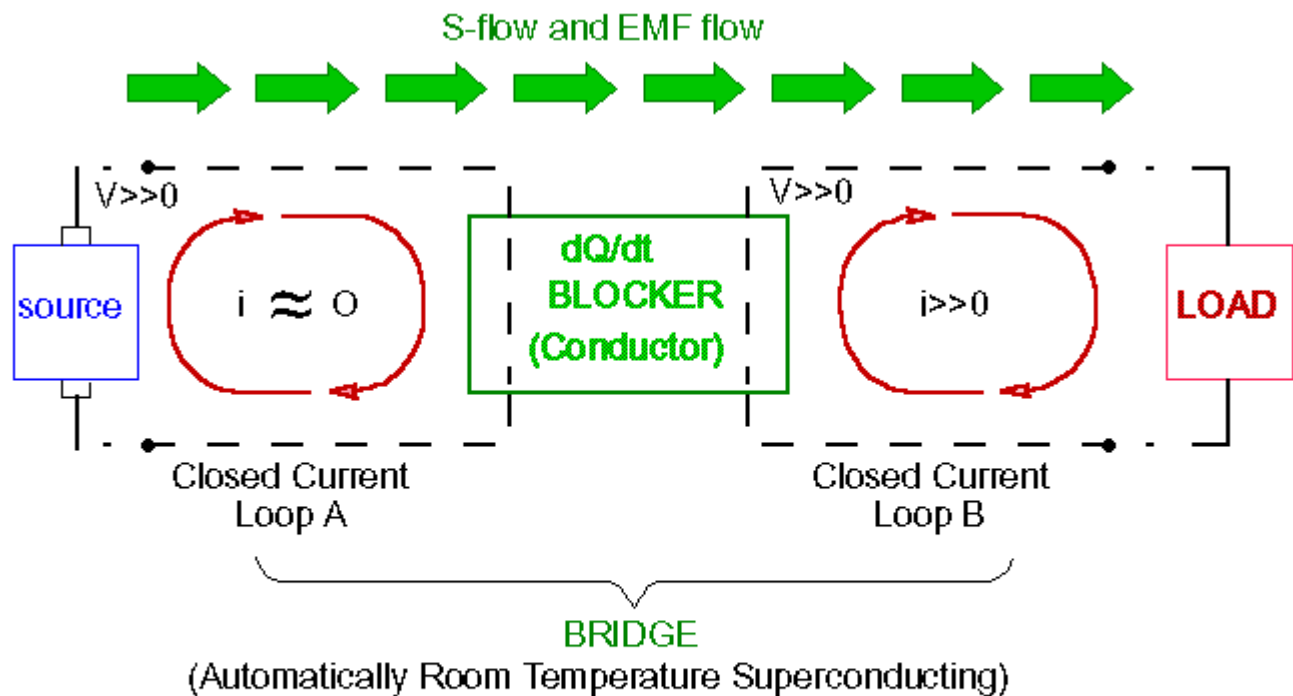
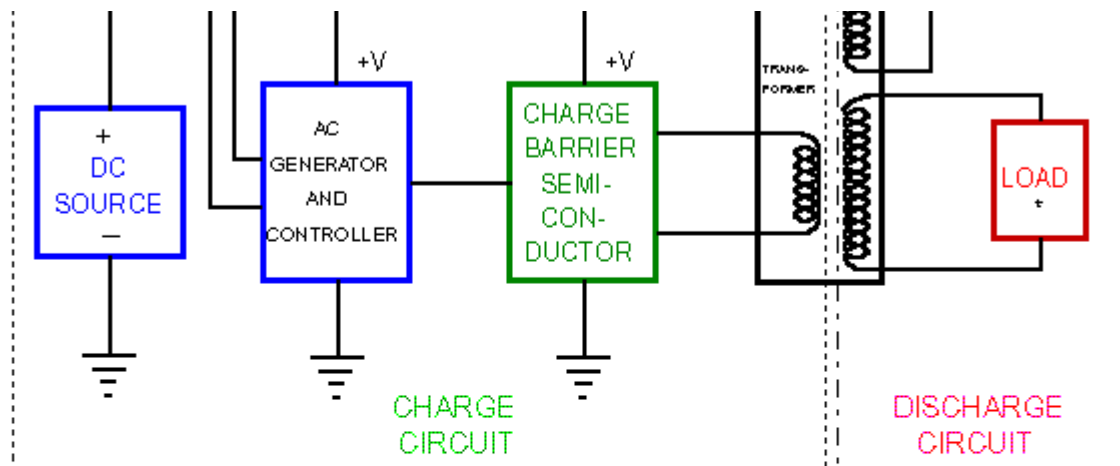


Figure 14. Bridging to enable room temperature superconductivity.



* NOTE:

DISCHARGE CIRCUIT AND LOAD GROUND

MUST BE ISOLATED FROM THE

CHARGE CIRCUIT GROUND.

FEEDBACK LOOP MUST BE RIGIDLY CLAMPED AND LIMITED.

Patent Pending

Figure 15. Use of Fogal semiconductor for overunity (closed system).

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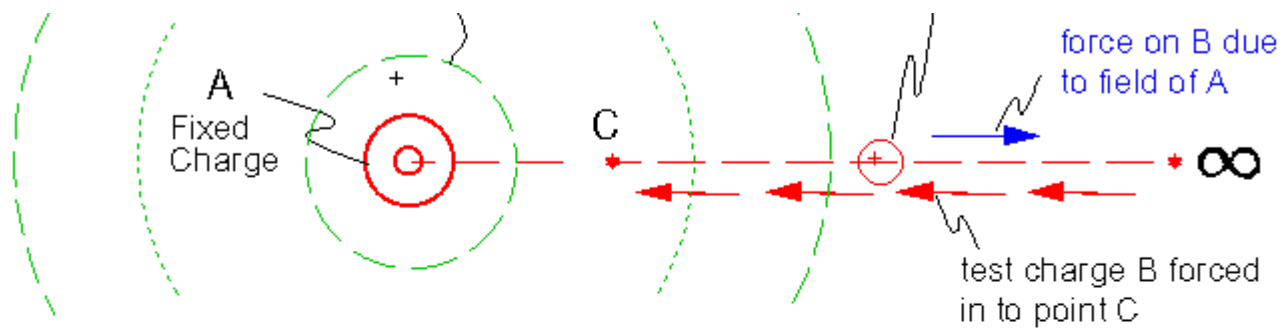
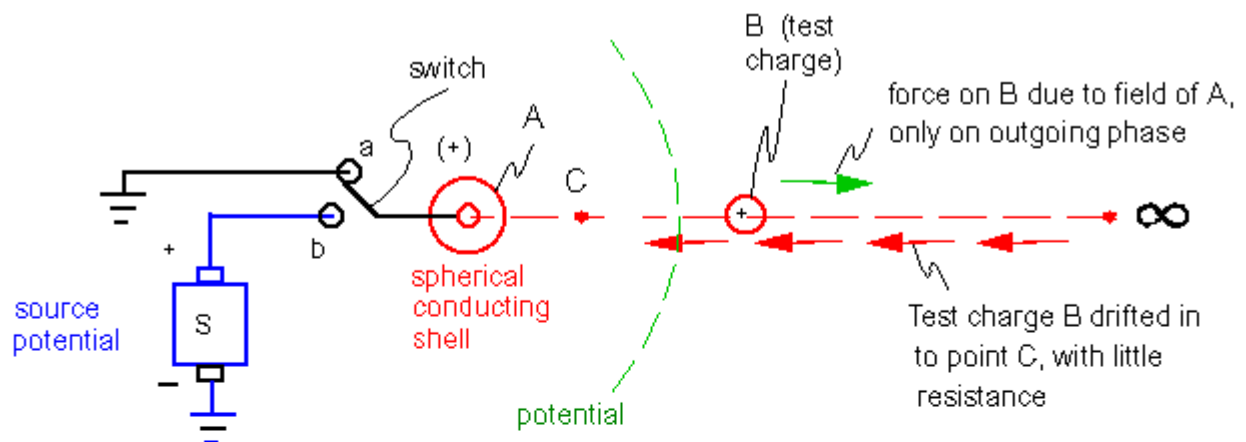


Figure 16a. Magnitude of the scalar potential is determined by work required to push in a unit charge from infinity; e.g., against a repelling like charge. If test charge is released, work will be performed upon it to translate it back toward infinity

Figure 16a. Process for overunity coefficient of performance.

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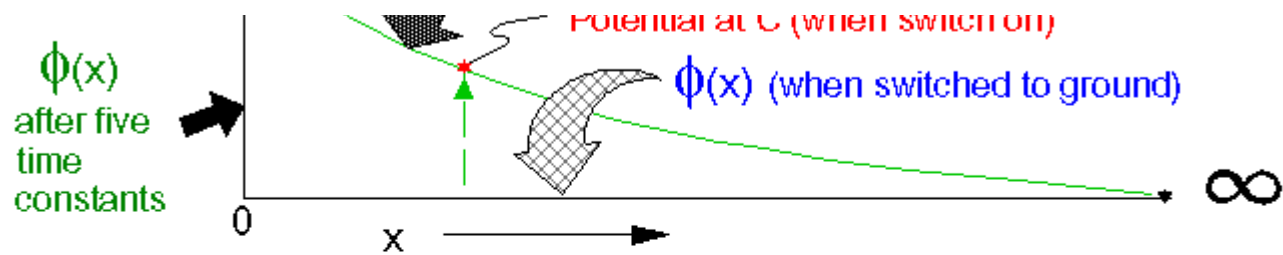
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Assumptions: Capacitance of A very small; charge B large, power-free switching

Switch potential off, drift in test charge B, switch potential back on. Can now get free work from repelled test charge B. Get much more free work if A is at a high potential, and charge B is large.

Figure 16b. Demonstration of overunity efficiency.



Ideally, switching the potential, rather than flowing charges, requires only minuscule overhead energy dissipation

Figure 16c. Potential to which test charge is exposed.

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Open system receiving excess energy from an external source

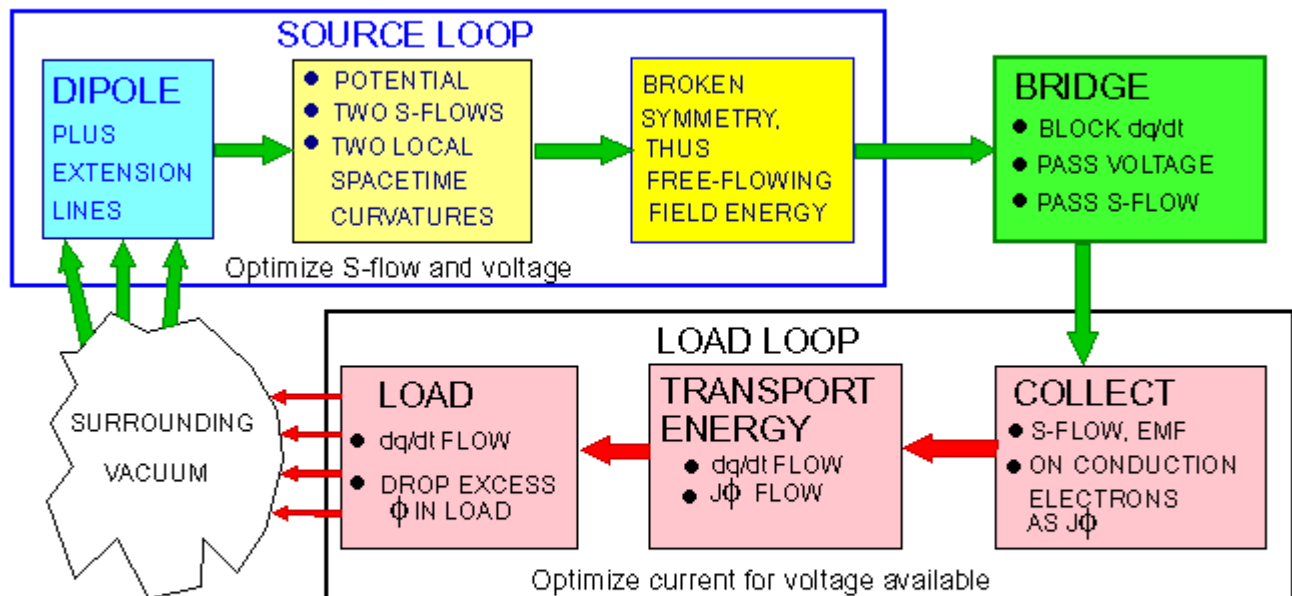


Figure 17. Operation of an overunity electrical power system.

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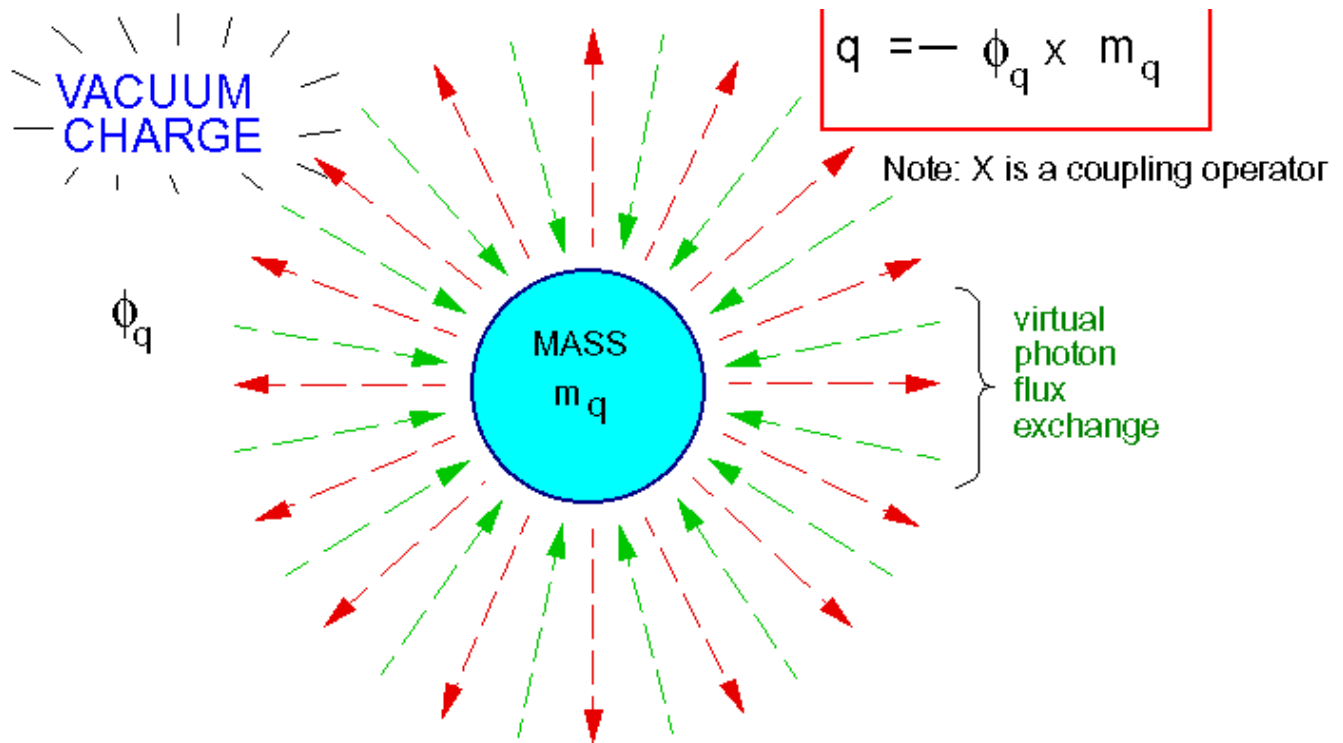


Figure 18. An electric charge q is a broken symmetry. It continuously and violently exchanges energy with the vacuum.

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